

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of predicting the likelihood of a vascular disease in an individual,
5 comprising:
 - a) obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the individual; and
 - b) determining the genotype of the individual at nucleotide position 3949 of
the thrombospondin-2 gene,
10 wherein an individual who is homozygous for the variant allele has a decreased
likelihood of a vascular disease as compared with an individual who is
heterozygous or homozygous for the reference allele.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the thrombospondin-2 gene has the nucleotide
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the vascular disease is selected from the group
15 consisting of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, stroke,
peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism.
4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the vascular disease is myocardial infarction.
5. The method of Claim 3, wherein the vascular disease is coronary heart disease.
6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the variant allele comprises a G at nucleotide
20 position 3949.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein the reference allele comprises a T at nucleotide
position 3949.

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8. A method of predicting the likelihood of a vascular disease in an individual, comprising:
- a) obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the individual; and
 - b) determining the genotype of the individual at nucleotide position 3949 of the thrombospondin-2 gene,
- wherein an individual who is heterozygous or homozygous for the reference allele has an increased likelihood of a vascular disease as compared with an individual who is homozygous for the variant allele.
9. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the thrombospondin-2 gene has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.
10. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the vascular disease is selected from the group consisting of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism.
11. The method according to Claim 10, wherein the vascular disease is myocardial infarction.
12. The method according to Claim 10, wherein the vascular disease is coronary heart disease.
13. The method of Claim 8, wherein the variant allele comprises a G at nucleotide position 3949.
14. The method of Claim 8, wherein the reference allele comprises a T at nucleotide position 3949.

15. A method of diagnosing or aiding in the diagnosis of a vascular disease in an individual, comprising:
- a) obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the individual, and
- b) determining the nucleotide present at nucleotide position 3949 of the thrombospondin-2 gene;
- wherein presence of a T at nucleotide 3949 is indicative of an increased likelihood of a vascular disease in the individual, as compared with an individual having G at position 3949.
16. A method of Claim 15, wherein the vascular disease is selected from the group consisting of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism.
17. A method of diagnosing or aiding in the diagnosis of a vascular disease in an individual, comprising:
- a) obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the individual; and
- b) determining the genotype of the individual at nucleotide position 3949 of the thrombospondin-2 gene,
- wherein an individual who is homozygous for the variant allele has a decreased likelihood of a vascular disease as compared with an individual who is heterozygous or homozygous for the reference allele.
18. A method of Claim 17, wherein the vascular disease is selected from the group consisting of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism.

